

The present invention improves upon the prior art by providing a more user-friendly manner of selecting a sub-channel after it has been determined that standard definition television is being used. Prior art selection devices rely on dividing a display screen into a plurality of windows and simultaneously causing the sub-channels of the standard definition broadcast to be displayed on the respective windows. With such devices, the screen, when standard definition broadcasting is switched, displays the divided windows as static images after the termination of the high definition broadcasting. Furthermore, the user would have to look at the screen in order to select the sub-channel only after the HD broadcasting has been switched to the SD broadcasting.

Claims 1, 4-6 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as anticipated by the reference to Ozkan, U.S. Patent No. 6,111,611, as indicated at item 2 at pages 2-4 of the Office Action. Additionally, claims 2-3 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. as unpatentable over Ozkan as applied to claim 1 and further in view of the reference to Alexander, U.S. Patent No. 6,177,931.

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection on the grounds that each of independent claims 1, 5 and 6 provide either structure or method steps which are not shown or disclosed by the reference to Ozkan for any combination of Ozkan and Alexander.

More specifically, each of independent claims 1, 5 and 6 provide either a system or method for detecting whether there is 1-channel broadcasting or multi-

channel broadcastings according to a packet ID included in the digital broadcasting signal.

The reference to Ozkan is addressed to a system wherein program channels are given first and second identification numbers in packets. These packets are decoded to provide the data contents of a program. Each packet include a first identification number associated with a information provider and a second identification number used to identify a broadcast sub-channel from among a group of sub-channels associated with the first identification number. Therefore, by definition, the '611 reference uses a first identification number which identifies an information provider which is indicated as containing a plurality of sub-channels. The second identifier selects one of those sub-channels. Thus, in essence, the invention of the '611 reference is concerned with providing information packets which can be decoded based on the use of these two identification numbers. Although it is indicated that this packet can be used with MPEG systems, it is also indicated that it can be used with high definition (HD) television signal standards or other ATSC standard. However, the one common feature, no matter how the system of the '611 reference is used, is that a channel is split into a number of digital sub-channels and there is to be an association of data with a program transmitted on one of the sub-channels.

In contrast, according to the present invention, before sub-channel control is implemented, there is a test, as to whether or not the digital broadcast is HD or SD. If the broadcast is HD, then the entire broadcast as one channel is viewed because

of the standards for HD. On the other hand, if the broadcast switches to SD, then, after the switch, the selection of the sub-channels is made based on the remote control.

The prior art of the '611 reference does not detect whether the broadcast is HD (1-channel broadcasting) or SD (multi-channel broadcasting) and does not operate in a sub-channel control unit only when multi-channel broadcasting is being used. In the '611 reference, it is all multi-channel and the purpose of the ID packet in the '611 reference is to identify the source of the channels and which sub-channels belong to those sources. There is always a selection of a sub-channel and there is no reason to indicate to one skilled in the art any kind of a scheme or system whereby there would be a testing to see whether or not there is multi-channel or single-channel broadcasting.

The rejection of claims 1 and 4-6 under 35 U.S.C. 102 indicates that column 7, lines 12-21, show a detecting unit for detecting HD-SD switch according to the PID. Applicant submits that column 7 as well as column 8, lines 4-6, provides associations between sub-channels and the program source and that the matching of the PID value determines the program transmitted on particular sub-channels and associate data with those particular sub-channels. As a result, there is no showing concerning the switching between HD and SD and the associated detection of such switching as is defined by each of independent claims 1, 5 and 6.

The secondary reference to Alexander '931, even accepting the statement of the rejection for the showing of Alexander, adds nothing towards meeting the

claimed limitations of independent claim 1 from which claims 2 and 3 depend and contain all of the limitations thereof.

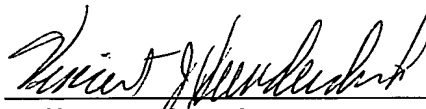
Therefore, in view of the distinguishing features between the claimed invention and the references, which features are not shown or disclosed or made obvious by the references or their combinations, Applicant respectfully requests that this application containing claims 1-6 be allowed and be passed to issue.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #3064NG/47927).

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

(A copy of the marked-up version of the specification as amended is attached to this Amendment).

Page 4, please amend the paragraph between lines 12 and 15 as follows:

The digital broadcasting receiver [taken up now] is a television receiver for receiving HD and SD broadcasting or ground waves in order to display the broadcast contents [of the broadcasting] and has a circuit configuration as shown in Fig. 1.

Page 5, please amend the paragraph between lines 5 and 13 as follows:

Although the transport unit 30 is the circuit used for separating/dividing the digital broadcasting signal subjected to demodulation as mentioned above, it is also a circuit which functions [as what outputs] to output data on a packet ID (PID) included in the digital broadcasting signal during the separating/dividing process. The transport unit 30 is [also functions as what is] controlled [according to] by an external input to determine [with respect to outputting] what kind of packet ID of the digital broadcasting signal (e.g., video signal, audio signal and so forth) is output from the transport unit 30.